

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.

P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—235 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
 One year, with Sunday.....14.00
 Six months, without Sunday.....7.00
 Six months, with Sunday.....8.00
 Three months, without Sunday.....3.50
 Three months, with Sunday.....4.00
 One month, without Sunday.....1.00
 One month, with Sunday.....1.25
 Delivered by carrier in city, 2 cents per week.

Reduced Rates to Clubs.
 Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or send
 subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-cent paper

stamp, or a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign

postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 440

FARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gleason House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 375 Lancaster

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 164 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt

House.

We do not want any reciprocity with

South American states in revolutions.

It is not negro domination that the

Southern leaders fear, but control in

the federal government which they in-

sist on.

PERHAPS the horse-thieves of Indiana

had better form an organization to boy-

cott the framers of "force laws" against

horse-stealing.

THE conundrum which the tax-payers

and intelligent voters of Indiana are

turning over in their minds is: "Why

have another Democratic Legislature, any-

way?"

SINCE 1863 the Democratic counties of

Illinois have had less than one-third the

county treasurers, but this one-third

have furnished two-thirds of the de-

faulters and five-sixths of the losses.

WHEN Senator Vance was delivering

his great tariff speech on Friday a score

of Democratic and eight Republican

Senators were present, but none was lis-

tening, and one Democrat was asleep.

And yet this is called debate!

THE action of the Farmers' Alliance in

the First district, in nominating a candi-

date for Congress, is said to be a source

of unhappiness to Mr. Parrett, who got

in by only 20 plurality, in 1888, and that

plurality was of doubtful origin.

THE census row between St. Paul and

Minneapolis has become a national scan-

dal. The whole American people have

reason to feel humiliated that two rep-

resentative cities should have engaged

in such a race of fraud to defeat a gov-

ernment census.

THE average mugwump paper of the

East insists upon referring to Congress-

man Morse, of Massachusetts, as the

"stove-polish statesman," because he is

engaged in that business and has made

a fortune in it. It may be added that he

pays the highest wages, and was born in

South Dend, Ind.

In view of the probability of the pas-

sage of the McKinley bill, the importa-

tion of merchandise during the last three

months has been unusually large, exceed-

ing the value of exports nearly \$19,-

000,000, which probably accounts for the

recent export of gold. This fact is a

pressing reason why the new bill should

become a law as early as a day as pos-

sible.

TILLMAN does not believe that his

Democratic enemies will assassinate him;

still, he would like to know what they

mean when they say that he shall never

be Governor of South Carolina. And

yet, Tillman is bitterly opposed to hav-

ing the colored man participate in South

Carolina politics, and declares that the

man who "goes to Edgfield to appeal

to the negro voter in this canvass will

do it at the peril of his life." Thus the

conflict in South Carolina is simply a

fight for supremacy between the white

factious.

THE Democratic and mugwump press

are pretty hard up for material when

they are compelled to use Mr. Blaine's

views on a question purely of expedi-

ency to manufacture an alleged party

split. Nobody in the Republican party

questions the beneficial effect of a pro-

tective policy operating against coun-

tries stronger in aggregated capital and

fully as skillful in manufacturing as our-

selves; and, on the other hand, nobody

questions the beneficial effect of recip-

rocal trade relations that will open new

markets for American products. The

question is upon the easiest and simplest

way to arrive at these results.

In marked contrast with the threaten-

ing and rebellious clamor raised by the

Southern leaders against the federal

election bill is the dignified and forcib-

ly-worded petition which the Southern

States' Colored Association, through its

president, H. J. Europe, of Alabama, has

sent to the Senate. It declares that "the

best form of government is that of a re-

public, and that the worst form of citi-

zenship is disfranchised citizenship un-

der republican form of government." The

petitioners emphasize the statement

rapidly from 620,730 in 1886 to 9,242,000 in 1889, and considerably more now. During the last few years it has received a large immigration from Europe. There are quite a number of Americans doing business there, including several female school-teachers from this State. Buenos Ayres is one of the finest cities in South America. The republic has a good rail-road system, good postal and telegraph service, and the people are enterprising and progressive. As the government is a republic, the present revolution is not like the recent one in Brazil, to overthrow an empire, but is, most likely, the effort of a faction to get control of the government. It may grow out of the financial condition of the government, which is bad. On the 1st of January, 1889, the national government and provinces owed a foreign debt of \$328,922,169 and a domestic debt of \$218,766,714. The city of Buenos Ayres alone owed \$24,043,691. For several years the premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has ranged from 50 to 125 per cent. or higher. The term of the late President, Dr. Juarez Celman, who is reported to have taken refuge on board of a foreign ship, would have expired in 1892.

THE MALICE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The New York Times sustains its reputation for malicious mendacity in continuing to lie about the Cape May cottage affair after the original story has been completely disposed of. The Times says:

That he (the President) should have accepted a seaside cottage at the hands of his admirers or beneficiaries is not wise, but it is much wiser than that he should attempt to conceal or misrepresent the nature of the transaction after it had been publicly condemned. The Washington dispatches of yesterday's Times leave no doubt whatever that this is just what he has been doing. His own sense of propriety, it is plain, was not ruffled by the notion of receiving the cottage as a gratuity. When his sensitiveness was excited by criticism, and not that he had sought what he had at first taken as a gift without question.

There should be a limit, even to partisan malignity. If the Times did not know the foregoing to be false when it was written and printed it might have known such to be the case. The Washington Star, a paper which is always careful and truthful in its statements, had stated the facts so clearly that no person not bent on malicious misrepresentation could fail to understand them. They show that so far from accepting the cottage as a gift, the moment the matter was brought to the President's attention he thanked the gentlemen for their great kindness, but distinctly declined to accept it as a gift, saying that the terms upon which it would be occupied would be left to future determination. The matter had gone so far that he could not well say more or less than this without appearing churlish and rude. So far as the main point is concerned, it is enough that he promptly declined to accept the property as a gift. That left him free to decide on further action, and this was the payment of its full value. The implication of the Times that the President has attempted to conceal anything in the transaction or that his final action was due to public criticism is a gratuitous insult, and reveals an unusual depth of partisan meanness. The Republican party may well be proud of a President and an administration whose opponents are driven to such straits to find something vulnerable. When they get through criticising the fit of the President's clothes, attacking the ladies of his family and attributing imaginary acts and false motives to the President himself, perhaps they will try and rise to the dignity of criticising the public acts and record of the administration.

FORCE LAWS IN INDIANA.

If any person has been scared by the silly talk about "the force bill" and the use of "bayonets at the polls," he will probably be horrified to learn that we already have a force law in Indiana, under which armed men may be stationed at any poll in the State, at any election. We not only have one force law, but two. One of them has been in force nearly twenty years and the other is of recent enactment. One is a national and the other a State law. One is the act of Congress of 1871, providing for the appointment of supervisors of elections and of deputy marshals to assist them, and the other is the Australian ballot law. Under one United States troops may be called upon to enforce its provisions, and under the other the entire militia of the State may be called out.

The Constitution of the United States vests the executive power of the government in the President, and makes it his duty to see that the laws are executed. It also makes him commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and implicitly authorizes him to call upon them, if necessary, in the enforcement of law. The act of 1871 provides that whenever two citizens of any city of 20,000 population, or ten citizens of any congressional district, shall petition a congressional election, petition the United States Court to that effect, the court shall appoint two supervisors of election for each district or precinct. These supervisors are federal officers, representing the authority of the United States, and entitled to the protection of its laws to any needful extent. If necessary United States troops may be called out to protect them in the discharge of their duties. They are authorized and required to attend the election for Congressmen in the districts and precincts for which they are appointed, to challenge any voter whose qualifications they may doubt, to watch the counting and canvassing of the vote, the manner in which the poll-books and tally-lists are kept, and to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot cast in the precinct where they are stationed. This law has been invoked more than once in this State, once on the application of Democrats. So has the law providing for the appointment of deputy marshals at elections. It is made the duty of deputy marshals to "support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties," and, if resisted, they are authorized to make arrests, and, if necessary, to call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of

the district. The deputy marshals, as well as the supervisors, represent the power and authority of the United States, and, if necessary, they may be backed up and protected by the entire power of the government. This is essentially a force law. It has been applied at every election in New York city for fifteen years, and with excellent results.

The Constitution of Indiana vests the executive power of the State in the Governor, and makes him commander-in-chief of the militia. It also makes it his duty to see that the laws are enforced, and implicitly empowers him to use any degree of force necessary to this end. The Australian ballot law provides for something never before known in this State, viz.: election sheriffs. Section 15 of the law says:

It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to appoint, five days prior to each election, two special deputies for each precinct in the county, to be known as election sheriffs, who shall attend the polling places in their respective precincts from the opening of the polls to the conclusion of the count. It shall be their duty to preserve order at the polls and enforce the provisions of the election law.

These election sheriffs have authority to make arrests, and are allowed to be and remain inside of the fifty-foot limit of the polls, from which all other persons are excluded. The law provides for two at each voting precinct in the State. As the number of precincts under the new law will be about 2,500, there will be about five thousand of these election sheriffs on duty at every election. Are they dangerous? Do they threaten our liberties? Are they a menace to free and fair elections? We should be quite as fully justified in asserting that they would be the opponents of a national election law as in asserting that the representatives of the national government would. Each one of these new election sheriffs, five thousand in number, authorized to be within the fifty-foot limit of the polls and to make arrests on election day—each one of them, we say, represents the State of Indiana, and is entitled to its protection in the performance of his duties. It is their duty to see that the provisions of the election law are enforced, and it is the duty of the Governor, or commander-in-chief of the State militia, to see that the election sheriffs are protected in the discharge of their duty. If necessary the Governor might call out the militia for this purpose. Suppose we should raise a great outcry and denounce the Australian ballot law as a "force law." Suppose we should call on the people of Indiana to organize in defense of their liberties and to protest against the appointment of an army of five thousand election sheriffs to intimidate them on election day. Anything of the kind would be very silly, but no more so than the denunciation of the proposed national election law.

THE MATTER OF DEBATE.

Certain papers which claim independence, but usually make it a cover to attack the Republican party and its general policy, are greatly disturbed over the suggestion to limit the time which may be devoted to the debate of a single bill in the Senate. They assert that to in any way curtail what they are pleased to call debate is a violation of individual rights and an infringement upon the constitutional prerogatives of Congress. Just now they insist that it would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution if the majority in the Senate should conclude to pass a resolution to the effect that a vote shall be taken on the tariff bill and its amendments after three weeks shall have been devoted to its consideration. In effect, they declare that so long as a Senator desires to read old speeches and have long extracts read from books, even if it is for the purpose of delay, that right is his and it is a menace to republican form of government to take action that will break up a conspiracy to talk against time. One of them admits that a vote will not be changed by all the speaking on the general issue of the tariff. Yet it insists that a dozen Senators shall be permitted to devote a couple of days, or even a week each, to speeches which no one listens to except the unwilling official stenographer, and of which scarcely a Senator hears the sound, except it is his misfortune to be the presiding officer. These dozen Senators may spend a month repeating speeches of that sort, and yet it is called by independent papers debate, while the majority of the Senate have no right to curtail. Suppose this was the last session of the Fifty-first Congress, which must close March 4, 1891, and to prevent the passage of certain measures which the majority believes to be necessary, a minority of Senators should have an understanding to talk out three or four weeks' time to prevent action thereon—will any candid man say that debate or talk for that purpose should be tolerated? If hostile to the United States and the government, as some of these same Senators were in 1861—in fact, as nearly all those who insist upon talking against time now once were—should decide to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills by talking against time, they could stop the entire machinery of the government and could accomplish with the tongue what they and their associates failed to do with the sword. The idea is preposterous. The majority is responsible, and when a sufficient time is given for debate it is as much a right of the majority to compel action thereon as it is to vote appropriations.

The erroneous idea that Congress has no right to regulate the election of its own members is based on the other erroneous idea that members of Congress are State officers. They are nothing of the kind. They are federal officers; paid out of the national treasury, and chosen to legislate for the entire country. Every tax-payer in Massachusetts or Kansas helps to pay the salary of a Mississippi Congressman, and is subject to the law he assists in making. They have, therefore, a direct interest in his honest election.

By far the larger part of the Democratic papers in the South vigorously condemn the "blessed boycott" of the Atlanta Constitution and Governor Gordon. The Memphis Avalanche, which

openly advocates the suppression of the colored or Republican vote by any method, denounces the boycott proposition as follows:

When the Atlanta Constitution, several days ago, suggested the boycott as a remedy for the force bill, we regarded it merely as a periodic ebullition of our pyrotechnic contemporary, and paid no attention whatever to it. But since Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, has managed to get his serious endorsement of it published to the world through the medium of the New York Herald, and public meetings in Atlanta have actually been called to discuss it, it is high time the country received warning that the Constitution and Governor Gordon represent themselves and not the people. The boycott is the weapon of the weakling. It is a mercenary measure. The people of the South are neither weak nor mercenary.

But the Constitution insists in its folly, as will be seen from an extract from Saturday's issue:

The Constitution's Sunday editorial against the force bill, in the language of the New York Herald, "struck the North like a cannon shot." Hence the roar of the Northern dailies." Georgia's Governor, and Southern patriots of his stamp, cannot be threatened and broken in into a spasm-like submission to the reckless partisans who are trying to fasten the force bill upon us.

There is more like the above, which the Memphis paper fits, but mercifully, characterizes as "the periodic ebullition of our pyrotechnic contemporary," but the general sentiment of the South is hostile—so much so that if Governor Gordon endorsed the "blessed boycott," to the surprise of the North, with the idea that it would turn the forces to him that are now said to be seeking to put an Alliance man in the Senate, he may have made a mistake.

THERE is a bill pending in the British Parliament to regulate the loading and care of live cattle shipped from the United States to England on British steamers. In a conference on the subject a few days since, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said the loss of animal life on some of the steamers was horrible. In support of this statement he said he had a list of ships arriving at British ports in 1888-89, and it showed that the Palestine lost 168 out of 344 cattle, the Glenmull lost 128 out of 204, the Rialto 314 out of 228, the North Durham 281 out of 380. That was in 1888, and in 1889 the Oxford lost 151 out of 187, the Iowa 519 out of 625, Lake Superior 317 out of 470, and the Manitoba 204 out of 246. This is horrible indeed, and fully justifies the movement for restrictive legislation.

If the amateur journalists will only lay their grievance against "that senile old liar and thief" before Mr. Cleveland they will doubtless get consolation by the yard in the return mail, with a number of shopworn remnants of free-trade platitudes thrown in for good measure.

WHATEVER may be said of life in South America, nobody can charge that it ever grows monotonous. Whenever other resources of amusement fail one can always entertain himself with speculating upon what the form of government will be when he awakes next morning.

A NUMBER of men have just been on trial at Kansas City for boycotting the postoffice at Peculiar, Mo. Did that unique name have anything to do with originating the queer idea of boycotting the government?

A SALOON-KEEPER traffics in stuff that excites murder. Can he then complain of retributive justice when liquor brings his own ending to crime? Fate sometimes decrees very striking object lessons.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE New York postoffice is a good investment. It netted the government nearly four millions last year.

THE Czar of Russia indulges his youthful pleasures. He is still a collector of postage stamps and a lover of the opera.

MR. J. J. CRAYVEN is the wheat king of California. His possessions are in Tulare county, and this year he will harvest 17,000 bushels of wheat.

IT has been discovered that the German Emperor is descended from Harold I, founder of the kingdom of Norway, and close kinsman to his last King.

FRANK TRACY, son of the Secretary of the Navy, has gone to South America for the purpose of placing the phonograph as numerously as possible with the natives.

EMIN PASHA will write a book. Ten German publishers have solicited his work. It is not expected that he will agree with Stanley's "In Darkest Africa."

THE oldest man in Great Britain is Hugh MacLeod, a Scotch crofter, who was born on the 24th of November, 1783. He lives in County Ross, and is still healthy and vigorous.

BISMARCK is an average man. When he knew all about the policy and conduct of government he would have been a good thing. Now that he knows nothing he talks all the time.

THE Duke of Fife has a dozen suits of clothes in constant use, and a gossip chronicler says that he keeps his various pairs of trousers on shelves labeled "Monday," "Tuesday," and so on to the end of the week.

MRS. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS-WARD is described as a shy woman of delicate features. Her eyes have a look of sadness in them. The strength of her face appears in her forehead. She is a quiet but engaging talker.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, is a cousin of the late President James Buchanan. He joined the Confederate army at the age of sixteen and remained with it till the close of the war.

WHILE waiting for the train at Mount Gretna, Pa., last week, President Harrison took off his coat and stepped on the scales. He tipped the beam at 19 pounds, being the heaviest man in the party.

SENATOR MORRILL, although eighty years old, sticks to his post at Washington through this season of hot-weather legislation, and does not propose to return to his Vermont home till the session closes. He is in unusually good health.

BOWLING BOWSER, the newly appointed United States consul to Sierra Leone, is an intelligent colored man, and resided for a number of years on the west coast of Africa. Since 1855 he has resided in Hartford, Conn., carrying on a hotel barber shop.

HENRY BRIDGEMAN, the negro who gave \$10,000 toward the purchase of Mrs. Cairn's Seminary at Kirkwood, Mo., is a saloon-keeper and worth \$200,000. The seminary teaches the first manual training school for colored boys ever established.

THERE are now three female dentists in New York, all of whom are thoroughly qualified to practice the profession. Only one of them is a specialist. She is a clever and handsome young Jewess, and she has a great deal of attention for several years.

A. A. STAGG, the famous Yale athlete and base-ball pitcher, is not going to be a minister as was at one time reported. Instead, he has been retained as an expert athlete by a Young Men's Christian Association, and at present is organizing a Y. M. C. A. at the Chattanooga Sunday-school assembly.

DARUS L. GOFF, of Pawtucket, R. I., who has a fancy for mechanical curiosities, possesses a clock that never runs down. Through an ingenious contrivance it is kept wound by the simple opening and closing of the front door of the house. The clock is wound, operated by the running of the clock, raise the gas-jet in the hall at dusk, and lower it at bedtime; ring an early-rising bell for the servants, a

later one for the family, and an hour later the breakfast bell, and when the hour is struck musical cathedral chimes respond in the chambers of the house.

ROWLAND N. HAZARD, of New York, finds himself in a curious predicament—really quite Gilbertian. His wife began snit against him to recover certain property, but died suddenly, the other day, and now Mr. Hazard, as her heir, has on his hands a suit against himself charging him with perjury.

MISS ALITA PROCTOR OTIS, the editor of the New York Saturday Review, has her bread-and-butter-day love for dolls. Mrs. Senator Platt is another devotee of the doll, and in one corner of her Fifth Avenue parlor is a small stand where a group of talking doll-babies sit with staring eyes and parted lips.

WHERE has just been finished and placed in the cathedral of Charkov, Russia, a clock of solid silver, weighing six hundred pounds. It is in memory of the Czar's escape from death in the railroad accident at Borki, and is so arranged that upon Oct. 17 in each year—the anniversary of that event—it will ring a peal of bells.

THE youngest immigrant that ever arrived, unaccompanied by friends, in this country, is Louis Quinlan, sixteen months old, who landed at the barge office, New York, Wednesday. He came from Belfast, Ireland, to join his mother at Rockaway. He was a passenger on the steamship State of Nebraska, and was in charge of the stewardess on the voyage.

BEFORE his departure from Africa, Mr. Stanley accepted from Sir John Pender a copy of Burns in miniature form. He promised to make it his constant companion. Last spring Sir John Pender was in Egypt at the time of Stanley's arrival, and he reminded him of the copy of Burns, and said that it had been a great source of comfort to him; he had read it many times over, and believed there was no better thumb-bit book in existence than that little volume.

IT is said that some prophetic professor of Harvard University has calculated the horoscope based upon astrological observations taken at the time of Stanley's marriage. "At that time Venus, the significator of love and wedding, was evilly aspected by Saturn and Mars, and the moon was in a bad position. There will be trouble, discord and unhappiness, even death being feared. The couple will find their temperaments so different as to cause, sooner or later, serious quarrels which will aggravate the explorer's ill health. He will take a sea voyage shortly, and his experience will go a long way toward proving marriage a failure."

STAND BACK, DOUGHFACES!

Northern Servility in Certain Sections the Same Now as Before the Civil War. Philadelphia North American.

Whatever may be the fate of the Cabot Lodge electoral bill, or of such amended measure of the same purport as may be substituted for it, we hope the insolent and threatening attitude of the agitators and newspapers of the South will lead the people of the North to see the condition of sentiment in portions of the North prior to the civil war can find no parallel now. The days have gone by, and we reverently thank God for that, when the "love of the almighty dollar" can be held as a reproach against any special portion of the American people. We do not wonder that the older Democrats representing that party at Washington view with alarm, and are seeking to check, this Southern outburst of doctrine that the North shall be boycotted and deprived of its tribute of trade. These are the men who recall the same bombast among their own people before the civil war and then have not forgotten that repudiation of sacred business obligations, and the refusal to pay honestly incurred debts, which enabled them to rogue to cheat their creditors, while it ruined some commercial houses who had trusted to Southern integrity, hastened rather than hindered the progress of patri-

Here and there we see to-day small traces of the trucking to trade which thirty years ago was the history of the South. Philadelphia to sign a paper insisting that the North American should cease its demands that the South should be made to submit to the law. In short, they have declared that this was hurting their trade and it must be stopped, or their patronage would be withdrawn from the North American. It was not alone, and the patronage was withdrawn! But that great citizen and noble patriot, Morton McMichael, to whom this pronouncement is addressed, lived to know that his words or by their deeds, that every man who signed that paper repented the shame thus put upon themselves. To-day the people of the North are beginning to see that the trade which it urges must be withdrawn has been made possible to it by Northern generosity and Northern capital. It forgets history, and the old tradition which made the slave-driver fancy the crack of his whip and the value of his cotton were the price of Northern servility. It forgets that